

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.
All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 97

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 42d street.—THE TRUMPET.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARKEN TO THE VOICES OF THE WINDS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234th, between 5th and 6th ave.—KORIO AND JELLY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD RING.

NIELSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE RE-TRAVAGANCE OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

FRANCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—BARRER BLUES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—BOWERY.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—MAN SOMETIMES ENIGMA, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—GERMAN OPERA.—MEXICO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1 p.m.

WAVELEY THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—ELLEN HOLLY'S BURLESQUE COMPANY. IVANHOE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 31 Broadway.—COMO SKETCHES AND LIVING STATURE.—CLIO.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HOBBS MARSH.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ARABIAN VOYAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 26 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.—SING OF THE BLONDES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMO TONALIS, NEGRO KINSHIP, &c. Matinee at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND CIRCUS ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 p.m.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE 47 THIEVES, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 7, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 6.
The Portuguese Minister Resident in Madrid has received instructions to inform the Spanish government that ex-King Ferdinand positively declines the Spanish crown.

The Spanish government has granted permission for the introduction of Protestant books in a foreign language. The Carlist movements are again exciting fears, and it is thought another rising will be attempted.

The period for the commencement of the French elections is set down for the 30th of May.
The proposed change of the American Minister at present at the Court of St. James is attracting the attention of the English press. The expected appointment of Mr. Motley is regarded as favorable.

Mr. Archibald, an Irish member in the British Parliament yesterday proposed to extend the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Cuba.

The authorities in Havana have received information from Washington that two filibustering expeditions have sailed from New Orleans. Admiral Hoar has received instructions to prevent their landing, and the Contocook had sailed for the mouth of the Mississippi to intercept them. The Admiral has also been instructed to watch the course of the Peruvian monitors, now in the neighborhood of Cuba. The prisoners recaptured on the Comandante are being tried by naval court martial and will probably be summarily executed.

The authorities at Washington do not credit the report that the Peruvian monitors have been sold to the Cubans, and it is stated that such a sale will not be permitted by the government of the United States. Representatives of the Cuban cause in Washington have, however, been assured of the hearty sympathy of our government, and there is reason to believe that belligerent rights will be accorded the insurgents in a few days.

Mrs. Villaverde and Miss Yzquierdo, of New York, daughters of the patriot Casanova, who was recently arrested by the Spanish authorities at Havana, were in attendance at Mrs. Grant's reception yesterday, and were shown unusual courtesies by that lady. Each of them wore the Cuban flag on her breast. At their request Mrs. Grant interceded with the President in their behalf, and he had a conversation with them, in which he assured them of his personal interest in their father's case, and that he, as well as all other American citizens, should be protected.

Porto Rico.

The following export duty has been established in Porto Rico:—Sugar, per hoghead, three dollars, equivalent to from twenty to thirty-five cents per hundred weight. Molasses, per hoghead, sixty-five cents. Coffee, forty cents per quintal. Tobacco, twenty cents per quintal.

Mexico.

Late despatches from Mexico city state that the government was about sending a commission to Washington to demand the recall of Minister Rosecrans. It was thought that General Canby would be discharged from custody. General Meyer has been released. Governor Vega had released the political prisoners in Culiacan and joined Palacios, who was in rebellion. Governor Palacios, of Durango, is to relieve Romero as Minister of Finance. The Cuban belligerents will be recognized as soon as practicable by Congress.

Paraguay.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had arrived at Assunção and had made propositions for peace, the independence of Paraguay to remain unimpaired, the navigation of Paraguay and Plata rivers to be guaranteed, and Lopez to renounce his claims to the Chacos and Mito Grosso.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Orin, from a special committee, made a report on the compensation of employees of the House. The report states that the official expenses of Senators, per capita, is three times as much as members of the House. The bill to protect the interests of the United States in the Pacific Railroad again came up, and Mr. Davis offered

an amendment directing the Attorney General to investigate whether the franchises of the companies have not been forfeited, and to take legal proceedings accordingly, was agreed to. After an executive session a recess was taken, and on reassembling in the evening the consideration of the bill was resumed without any final action being taken upon it.
In the House, the bill for taking the ninth census was considered by sections. A motion to postpone it until December was lost, by a vote of sixty-five to eighty-eight, the democrats, generally, favoring its immediate commencement. An amendment providing for a table of divorces was agreed to, and another striking out all after the fifth section, and providing for a session of a special committee during the recess to prepare a complete bill, was also accepted. The bill thus amended was passed. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were then considered in Committee of the Whole, during the rest of the afternoon and all the evening session. A substitute for all the Senate amendments was agreed to and the House adjourned.

The Legislature.

A couple of bills of minor importance were introduced in the State Senate yesterday. Bills were passed lengthening the terms of office of the Recorder, City Judge and Surrogate of New York; relative to the asylum in the Eighth Judicial district; donating duplicate specimens to the American Museum of Natural History, and several others. A petition relative to the Metropolitan Excise law was presented. Several bills were reported and ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly bills were passed regulating the sale of leaf tobacco in New York; to partition lands between the St. Regis Protestant and Catholic Indians; relative to a street railroad in 125th street; relative to joint stock companies; to authorize the New York Produce Exchange to increase its capital stock, and a number of others. A large number of local bills were reported. At the evening session a message was received from the Governor vetoing two special bills. The bill dividing the Seventh Judicial district of New York (Judge Connelly's) was ordered to a third reading.

Miscellaneous.

Another long list of nominations for collectors, assessors, surveyors, postmasters, Indian and pension agents and other offices was sent into the Senate yesterday. Charles Dillingham is nominated for Naval Officer at New Orleans, Mr. Harriet Spencer, postmistress at Okolona, Miss.; J. F. Russell, pension agent in Jersey City, and General R. M. Prentiss pension agent at Quincy, Ill. A number of nominations were withdrawn, among them Edward W. Kingsley as Secretary of Legation at Madrid; Stephen Underwood, assessor of internal revenue for the First district of Louisiana, and W. H. Barnes, collector of internal revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania. Among a number confirmed by the Senate were T. Imbert, colored, to be assessor of internal revenue for the First district of Louisiana, to make room for whom, it would appear, the nomination of Underwood was withdrawn; O. T. B. Wall, colored, to be a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia, and Charles M. Wilder, also colored and a freedman, to be postmaster at Columbia, S. C.

A Baltimore delegation is urging upon President Grant the appointment of ex-Mayor Chapman to be collector of the Port in that city.
The Republicans elected their entire tickets at the municipal elections in St. Louis, Mo., and Lawrence, Kansas, yesterday.

Arnold and Spangler have arrived in Baltimore from the Dry Tortugas.

The Common Council of Chicago is preparing for a grand festival in that city on the opening of the Pacific Railroad. It is proposed to invite every official in California, Nevada, Oregon and all the Territories west of the Missouri river and a few of the most prominent officials on this side of it.
Mrs. Grant held her first afternoon reception at the White House yesterday, and it was largely attended.

Governor Geary gives no indication of interfering with the execution of Twitcheil and Eaton to-morrow.

Horace R. Plimley has been sentenced to be hanged, Zeba Plimley to the State prison for life, and Frederick Plimley to imprisonment for twenty years, for killing John Gilman at Shrewsbury, Vt., in August last. The Gilmanes are father and sons.

Lake Erie is clear of ice and navigation has opened.

Wendell Phillips addressed a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in Boston yesterday on the labor question. He strongly deprecated the growing tendency towards legislation for the rich and the poor as independent classes.

The City.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, rendered a decision in the Fisk-Pacific Railroad litigation, to the effect that the case can only be properly tried in a United States court, and therefore all the proceedings and orders in the suit before the State courts are null and void.

Deputy Sheriff Moran, who is charged with letting the convict King escape, states that he and his prisoner, while on the way to the Hudson river depot, visited King's brother, afterwards stopped at a liquor store and had several drinks, and finally went up stairs and to bed. When he awoke King was gone.

The stock market yesterday was irregular, but closed strong. Governments underwent a sharp decline, but rallied a little late in the afternoon. Gold was firmer, closing finally at 131 1/4 and 131 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Comat G. d'Neuchot, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Colonel J. B. Grigsby, and N. Rod, of Kentucky, and J. A. B. Sheldy, of Paraguay, are at the Maitly House.

James V. Davis, of Washington; Charles Du Pont Breck and D. S. P. Reed, of Pennsylvania; and R. G. Hazard, of Providence; are at the St. Dennis Hotel.

Congressman John A. Griswold, and Mrs. Howard Hart, of Troy; P. T. Homer, of Boston; William Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore, and General E. B. Grubb, of New Jersey, are at the New York Hotel.

Dr. Page, of Philadelphia, and J. C. Fugh, of Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman D. McCarthy, of New York; J. B. Brownlow, of Tennessee; Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, Mass.; J. Rice, of Boston, and G. M. Atwater, of Springfield, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Jeffery Hazard, and Colonel Adams, of Providence, are at the Hoffman House.

Major Frank Taylor, of the United States Army, and Colonel McCullough, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; G. C. Walker, of Norfolk and H. B. Norton, of Norwich, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain G. R. Holman, of the United States Army; Paymaster Reed, of the United States Navy; Dr. M. Hays, of Saco, Me., and A. Farnsworth, of Chicago, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Dr. D. S. Evans, of Washington; ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of New York; Montgomery Hunt, of Chicago; George H. Bigelow, of Burlington, Vt.; R. M. Copeland, of Boston, and Walter F. Smith, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Judge R. S. McCormick left yesterday for Franklin, Pa.; E. Moore and Professor Thorpe, for St. Louis; General Duncan S. Walker, for Washington, and General N. H. Robertson, for Birmingham, Vt.

S. M. Barlow and family will leave this port to-day, in the steamer Russia, for Europe.

Mr. George Douglas, N. H. Grant and Antonio Gonzalez will leave in the City of Cork for Liverpool.

BANISHED FROM MEXICO.—Our Mexican despatches inform us that Colonel Edmundo Mayer, formerly a lieutenant colonel of colored troops in our war, is to be banished from Mexico. Colonel Mayer is a Buenos Ayrean, of a somewhat adventurous disposition and some little military capacity, which has enabled him to find employment in the cause of republicanism here and in Mexico. A reported attempt to aid a bit of a pronunciamento causes his banishment. He may now say with Catiline, "What's banished but set free from daily contact of things I loathe?" If there is any spot on earth from which a man should be banished for being banished it is from Mexico.

Will General Grant's Administration Be a Success or a Failure?

Everything in the machinery of the new administration seems to be running smoothly. The guillotine, at the rate of about one hundred per day, is taking off the heads of the Johnson office-holders, and the active republican politicians are coming in for a fair share of the spoils. General Grant has shown his disposition in many things to cultivate harmony with the Senate, and especially in his approval of the equivocal modification between the two houses of the Tenure of Office law. In his inaugural and in his appointments, including soldiers and civilians, patriotic female Union spies in the war, repentant rebels, and citizens of African descent, vulgarly called niggers, he has done something in behalf of all the cliques and factions of the dominant party, and has particularly tickled the fancy of Wendell Phillips on his latest ultimatum of the equal rights of the black man touching the offices. In a corresponding degree the democracy, rank and file, red hot and lukewarm, have become disgusted with the doings at Washington; so that General Grant now marks the dividing lines between the two parties even more distinctly than he did as the republican candidate on the Chicago platform.

From the results of the recent Connecticut election it would likewise appear that in advocating the proposed fifteenth amendment to the constitution giving equal suffrage to male citizens throughout the United States of all races and colors—white, yellow, red and black—General Grant has given a new popular impulse to this movement; for heretofore in Connecticut the republican party, whenever it has distinctly broached the question of negro suffrage, has been signally defeated. We might, then, plausibly conclude from all these facts and from the general demoralization of the forlorn democracy, that the prospect for General Grant's administration is all that could be desired, and that, after dispensing his rewards to the faithful till the offices are all filled, he has only to sit down and smoke the pipe of peace with Vice President Colfax as President of the Senate, in order to settle the question of the succession.

But all such estimates as these are shallow and fallacious. Every one of our Presidents so far who has had nothing better upon which to build than the spoils has been a failure. Tyler, Fillmore and Andy Johnson are the most notable examples. Poor Pierce and Buchanan failed—the one because he laid violent hands upon those great compromise measures on slavery which had given peace to the country, and the other because he lacked the moral courage to grapple with secession after the manner of Jackson. Since the time of Monroe we have had but two Presidents elected for a second term—Jackson and Lincoln. The re-election of Jackson resulted from his war against the old United States Bank as a financial monster and monopoly, absorbing the liberties of the people. The re-election of Lincoln resulted from his war with a great rebellion. The States and people adhering to the Union cause were satisfied with his efforts during his first four years in the prosecution of this war, and so they re-elected him as the surest and shortest way to finish it. With these two exceptions we have not had for forty-five years a President who has raised an issue sufficient to supplant his rivals and to give him a second term, and to all of them, after John Quincy Adams, the spoils have been a stumbling block, a delusion and a snare.

It is evident, then, that we can form no judgment of the issue of General Grant's administration from present appearances. All the advantages of the situation are his; but there are dangers ahead of fearful magnitude. For example, during his present term he must check the swelling tide of political corruptions and demoralizations resulting from the moral pestilence of the war, and we must have a financial system established from which the people shall experience a great relief from their present burdens of taxation, and foresee the removal, too, within the present generation of the incubus of the national debt, or the national election of 1872 may give us a touch of the decisive financial settlements of the great French revolution. It is folly to shut our eyes to the drift of public sentiment on this question. The masses of the people, looking at our present financial system of debt, taxes, national banks and bondholders, feel only the pressure of a financial oligarchy, "making the rich richer and the poor poorer," compared with which the old United States Bank was a farce, a humbug and a bagatelle.

But can we hope for the removal of these mountains of debt and taxation and spoliation and corruptions under General Grant within the four years to 1872? No. He may cut them down to a great extent; but if he cannot utterly remove them he must do something else for a popular diversion in his favor. Here are Cuba, St. Domingo, Mexico and the Central American States down to Darien. They are the locks and keys of the Gulf and of the American isthmus passages from ocean to ocean. A decisive American policy on the part of General Grant will absorb all these outlying islands and States and add so largely to our material revenues as to reduce the national debt to a mere trifle. Then there are the Alabama claims, a proper basis upon which to negotiate the cession to the United States of her Britannic Majesty's North American provinces of the New Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver's Island; for this thing, too, is in the order of "manifest destiny."

Here we have scope and verge enough for the most brilliant, imposing and powerful administrations in American history. Cuba at this moment presents a golden opportunity for a coup d'etat that will electrify the country and open the way for the whole programme suggested. It is morally certain, too, that unless the public mind shall be diverted to these external attractions, it will recoil on our internal burdens of taxes and debt and culminate in a political revolution more astounding to the world at large than this last upheaval resulting in the abolition of slavery, negro suffrage and equal civil and political rights. Territorial expansion, then, means the success, and what is called masterly inactivity means the failure of Grant's administration.

"WELL DONE, CONNECTICUT!" exclaims the Washington Intelligencer. Yes, Connecticut is done—for the democracy; for the present at least.

Enlargement of the Canals.

The canals have been in State politics what the Pacific railways are in national politics—a fruitful source of corruption. They have generated a class of dishonest men, pilferers of the public money, whose doings are little comprehended by the community in general, because the details of canal management are a sealed book to nine out of every ten citizens. Year after year has passed without a reformation of the evils so long practised. The Legislature has been frequently appealed to; but the influence of competing railway lines has stifled every effort to modify the system.

A movement is now on foot, espoused by the Corn Exchanges of this city and Buffalo, to procure an enlargement of the Erie Canal, which is the great water highway between the lakes and the ocean. It would be more proper to say the movement has been revived; for the project is no new one. Several prominent citizens have thrown themselves into it, and among them Mr. Israel T. Hatch. The rapidly increasing traffic between the West and East necessitates a change which will remove from this route the impediments to a free transfer of the produce of the West to the markets of the metropolis. Measures for the enlargement of the canal have been defeated in the Legislature by the combination of railway interests opposed to it. The ills which commerce has to bear, even in the present condition of the canal, are outrageous. The tolls, the contracts and the jobs connected with it have put a tax on the price of every bushel of grain and barrel of flour consumed west of Rochester and south of Albany. Its management has been prolific of all sorts of political chicanery and swindling. The movement is rather late to be effective with the present session of the Legislature, but it will gather strength with the increasing clamor of those who demand the change. Our city representatives at Albany have generally suffered the country members to fight out the canal quarrel among themselves, the subject being one which they were too ignorant or too indifferent about to enter into, contenting themselves with exchanging votes upon it in return for like favors as regards their municipal schemes of street railroads and other franchises. Were they awake to the fact that the commerce of New York would be enriched millions annually by the canal enlargement there is doubtless metropolitan pride enough left among them to secure the adoption of so desirable a measure.

The British Mission.

Our Washington despatches name General Banks as prominent for the post of Minister to London. We believe his appointment would give us an American policy in that mission. It would not exactly agree with Mr. Sumner's slate; and this is important, as Mr. Sumner "runs" the Foreign Office altogether just now. Mr. Sumner has demanded certain appointments, and in view of the executive power the Senate possesses by the Tenure of Office law his demand must be received with certain respect. Indeed, he must have all respect, and the Cabinet, dwindled into a collection of clerks, must merely act the will of such magnates. It is important, therefore, as against Banks, that Motley is Sumner's man. Motley is a fine scholar, and will represent us very well if we are sending to the British philosophers. But if our business in England is on matters of practical life, and with the government and the people, Banks will be altogether the better man. He has the vigorous vim of the people in him, all the scholarship we want, and will not be sneered out of the assertion of our view of any case by the Cockneys calling it "Americanism."

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION occurs to-day. It will follow in the wake of Connecticut and go republican. The following is a list of candidates:—

Republican. Governor..... Seth Padelford. Lieutenant Governor..... P. W. Stevens. Secretary of State..... John H. Bartlett. William J. Miller. Attorney General..... William Sayles. George N. Bliss. Treasurer..... Saml. A. Parker. Philip Rider.

With six thousand and a half republican majority last November, it may be safely surmised that Little Rhody will go the same way to-day.

THE SPANISH CROWN GOING A-BEGGING.

This ancient symbol of royalty, in the defence of which so much blood has been spilled during many centuries, is literally going a begging for the want of a candidate willing to wear it and able to maintain it on his brow. As we anticipated, Don Fernando has telegraphed from Lisbon to Madrid that he "positively" refuses to accept the offer of the Cortes inviting him to supreme rule in Spain. Who comes next, or will the Spaniards organize a republic? Can the union of the Iberian peninsula be completed?

IMPORTANT TO LAPIDARIES.—The remarkable Jewell just discovered in Connecticut.

BULLY SWINBURNE AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Swinburne does not mean to be put down. What is the Board of Health, that it should call him to account—a mighty fellow that has no peer, no limit to his power, and acknowledges no restraint, not even that of good manners? When a man makes up his mind that he is so sure of his place that no misconduct can remove him, no violation of law or decency is any disparagement to him, it seems to simplify his conduct wonderfully. He just goes ahead and does what he likes. If people criticise his conduct he informs them that they lie. If they denounce him he invites them to help themselves. We suppose that Swinburne's demeanor before the Board of Health and his insulting defiance of its authority means that the Governor has been seen in regard to the Health Office and that noses have been counted in the Senate. Swinburne evidently feels very safe.

EXIT THROUGH THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Another convicted criminal on his way to prison has gone out of sight through the Sheriff's office. We suppose the public cannot be astonished at any event of this sort since it knows what sort of men are chosen for the Sheriff's assistants. The only question to be considered by the friends of any criminal on his way to prison in charge of a deputy sheriff is how much the friends can pay. Since public attention has been turned to the subject the friends must pay enough to indemnify the deputy for the loss of his place.

Sheriff's Fees.

The public has already once before been shocked by the introduction of a bill to increase the enormous patronage and revenue of the Sheriff's office. These attempts have hitherto failed through the mere shamelessness of their character, as they always must when the attention of honest legislators is turned to them. We see that the House Committee on Municipal Affairs has just reported another bill of this kind, giving to the Sheriff all the judicial sales in foreclosure and partition, and increasing his fees on execution, attachment and other process to an enormous and onerous extent. The management of the office has grown to be such an annoyance respecting this very matter of Sheriff's fees, so called, that many members of the profession avoid having anything to do with the office, as far as possible. The class of deputies under the present Sheriff is far below that of anything hitherto known, all the previous incumbents having been compelled to make way for the favorites of Sheriff O'Brien; and instead of affording an extended field to these individuals, by increasing their fees, and handing over to them and taking away from officers directly appointed by the courts of equity, according to immemorial custom, the sale and charge of infants' estates, it is time that something should be done to decrease the exorbitant revenue of that office and relieve the public, who is compelled to contribute to it. It is enough for a person who is denied his rights to be obliged to part with a portion of his claim for necessary counsel fees, not to be compelled afterwards to give the greater portion of what remains to a Sheriff and his deputies.

The present revenue of the Sheriff's office cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, though of course they would set it down at about seventy-five thousand dollars. Yet here is an individual who gets full six times the yearly salary from a public office that the President of the United States receives, and more than all our admirals and major generals put together, who wants his salary increased by means that will carry it up to half a million or seven hundred thousand dollars.

The mere proposition is an outrage on public decency; and now that the grasping excesses of these people have called public attention to them we earnestly recommend to those members of the Senate and Assembly who realize that their duty is to serve their fellow citizens, and who understand the high obligations of their station, to introduce a bill reducing the present fees, providing that they shall be paid into the Treasury, and giving to the Sheriff a yearly salary of ten thousand dollars and to each deputy three thousand dollars per year, which would be a very liberal compensation for the duties of the office. And to prevent the extortions which can follow, by a low class of deputies exacting special bonuses from suitors for the performance of their duty, it should be provided that within one month of the passage of the bill all the present deputies should be divested of their office, and the new appointments should take effect only on confirmation by the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners or by a majority of the Supreme Court Judges in the district. We should not then have our city disgraced by deputy sheriffs of the class of John Real, to whom the job bill proposes to commit the sale and custody of infants' estates, or by such outrages as occurred last winter at the Broadway theatre, where several citizens were shot down by deputy sheriffs in the service of civil process; nor would parties be embarrassed and blood-sweated by the very office which is established to carry into effect the decrees of justice. There can be no honest motive to vote for this job bill, and the public will look to the division upon it—if division there can be on such a bill—for its opinion of the members who constitute the present Legislature.

ACQUITTAL.—It is said the President is a good deal troubled about the affair of the American legation in Spain.

DOWN WITH YOUR DUST.—Because within the memory of man there has not been a time when the streets of this city were thoroughly well cleaned gusty days are a terror. The same substance that well flushed up with the fresh spring rain impedes all travel under the name of mud has another phase of existence, in which it is still less endurable. This is when dried by two or three days of sunshine it takes the wings of morning and makes a dead set at your eyes, stuffs up your nostrils and rushes with dreadful familiarity into your larynx—moving you by turns to coughs and tears and pocket handkerchiefs. There is, of course, no remedy. We must merely endure; for omnibus wheels will grind down every sort of substance to this impalpable powder—even humanity itself; and thus ground down, the wind, blowing whither it listeth, discriminates not between a human eye and a knot hole. The attempt to sprinkle down the dust is a failure. Yesterday the very heavens tried and gave it up. If the authorities did it, every gallon of water would add fifty dollars to the tax list.

IT IS SAID THAT TRAIN CARRIED CONNECTICUT FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

It was the New Haven train, bound from New York, armed with Spencer's repeaters.

THE GREAT IDEA.—Nations may be judged by the objects they have in view, the subjects they discuss, the great points they try to settle. Since the 4th of March the whole activity of intellect in the United States has been devoted to the framing of a law that had in it nothing but—the office.

"HOW THEY NICK HIM."—Says the Wheeling (West Virginia) Intelligencer, republican:—"One Mr. Winans, of Clermont county, Ohio, who is so fortunate as to have married a niece of the President, has been nominated for postmaster at Newport, Ky." Can't the President have relations as well as the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations?

A SLIGHT OMISSION.—The Cleveland Herald states that the Oswego (N. Y.) papers gave notice that a certain gentleman would, on a night specified, lecture in Oswego. The audience gathered, but no lecturer came, and the discovery was made that Oswego was the place where the lecture was to occur. The mistake did not amount to much. It was not only an "a," but probably an ass out.

The President and the Press.

Does Grant read the newspapers or does he neglect this indication of the national pulse? Johnson read the newspapers—too many of them, maybe. He had two or three secretaries who studied all the organs, classified their strictures and laudations of Johnson and gave him the result. It is said that he gave two hours every evening to this subject and had the more important articles read to him *in extenso*. People will wonder how it was that Johnson, if he thus listened to all the guides, made so many mistakes. It was because he listened to all the guides. His grand error was that he could see nothing in the newspapers but Johnson, while Johnson was in fact the least thing there. We hope that Grant reads the newspapers, but not merely to find out what they say about Grant. Within certain lines the President's duty has certainly little or no relation to popular impulses, wishes or thoughts, but goes by the law. But in a larger scope the newspapers ought to be as much his law as the constitution itself—that is, so far as the newspapers are true to their own destiny and indicate, not personal spleen or party spite, but the movement of the national mind. "The will of the people is the law of the land," and the press is the only guide that can point out to any President the direction the will of the people takes.

MORE TERRITORY IN PROSPECT.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report a resolution in favor of the annexation of St. Domingo to the Union, and recommending that Congress and the government take measures to secure such result. The Dominicans have shown themselves to be an exceedingly uneasy population under every form of home rule which they have tried, but perhaps they would become more staid and peaceful if in the enjoyment of a really constitutional government.

SOUND.—Despatches state that Secretary Boutwell is satisfied with Longstreet's soundness. Was he ever leaky?

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD WAR—CHANGE OF SCENE.—The decision of Judge Blatchford, delivered in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, in the now celebrated case of Fisk, Jr., vs. The Pacific Railroad Company and others, will, it may be presumed, put an end to further proceedings in that action in the State court before Judge Barnard. Judge Blatchford decides that the suit is wholly transferred from the State court to the Circuit Court of the United States as to all of the defendants, and has been since August last, and that proceedings since that date in the State court are absolutely void. As the case now stands this decision puts Prince Erie in a rather unpleasant position, and has thrown a bombshell among the lawyers, as its effect will be to have these suits tried in a court where procrastination and all the law's delays that can be intervened to enrich the counsel engaged in such a legal Eldorado as this and the Erie suits will not be permitted. It was no wonder, therefore, that counsel went out from the court room with longer faces than when they entered it.

ATLANTIC CABLES.—A proposition is before Congress about the landing of the cable of the London, Newfoundland and New York Company on American shores. Let it land. The more the merrier.

CRUEL.—Says a Western paper:—"The religious society known as Quakers will prosper the present year as never before. Converts will be very numerous and very earnest. Grant has determined to take his agents wholly from the Society of Friends." A number of his friends say he has deserted them.

MORE BOND ROBBERIES.—Bond robberies seem again to be the order of the day. The one hundred thousand dollars' worth of booty secured by burglars in Sixth street, in this city, some time between six o'clock on Saturday evening and eight o'clock on Monday morning, consisted chiefly of securities and negotiable funds. The sum stolen at perhaps the very same hour from the Safety Fund Society building in Philadelphia was ten times as large, and, as it belonged to about three thousand depositors of a humble class, the loss of this million's worth of bonds and greenbacks is a particularly grievous misfortune. Both these great burglaries must tend to impair the trust of the public in safes and savings banks, in watchmen and detectives. More vigilance and energy will be needed to protect us in person and property against our "dangerous classes." Here in New York the dismissal of the late chief of the detective force appears to have been the signal for a revival of burglary and bond robbery. Can no efficient successor to John S. Young be found?